

The Emerald Park Landfill, located on 124th Street (USH 45), one-half mile south of Loomis Road, in the southeast portion of the City of Muskego, is owned and operated by Superior Environmental Services, Inc. The approximately 35-acre Emerald Park Landfill can accommodate approximately 3.6 million cubic yards of waste. It is estimated that additional contiguous lands have expansion potential of 15 million cubic yards.

Two landfills in Waukesha County are permitted to accept fly ash and foundry sand. One, operated by Wisconsin Electric Power Company, is located in the Town of Pewaukee, approximately one-half mile north of IH 94, between Pewaukee Road (CTH J) and STH 164. The other such landfill, operated by Future Parkland Development, Inc., is located in the City of Muskego, approximately one-half mile north of County Line Road, on 124th Street (USH 45).

Recycling

Section 159.09 of the Wisconsin Statutes, a component of the State's "recycling law," provides for designation of "responsible units" for implementing recycling programs throughout the State. Under Section 159.09, responsible units are given specific duties and powers. The duties of responsible units include: 1) to develop and implement a recycling or other program to manage the solid waste generated within its region, 2) to submit to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources a report setting forth the manner in which the responsible unit intends to implement its program, and 3) to provide information to the DNR on the status of implementation of the program.

Under Section 159.09, a county board of supervisors may adopt a resolution designating that county as a responsible unit. A county which has adopted such a resolution is the responsible unit for the entire county. Within 90 days after the county board of supervisors adopts such a resolution, however, the governing body of a municipality that is located in part or in whole within the county may adopt a resolution retaining the municipality's status as responsible unit. The Waukesha County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution designating the County as the responsible unit for the entire County, but 12 municipalities, subsequent to County adoption of said resolution, have chosen to retain their status as responsible units. Communities that have chosen to retain their status as responsible units and therefore do not participate in the County's recycling program include the City of Muskego; the Villages of Butler, Lannon, Menomonee

Falls, Mukwonago, North Prairie, and Sussex; and the Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Ottawa, and Vernon.

In 1990, Waukesha County began implementation of a comprehensive residential recycling program and constructed an interim materials recycling facility (MRF) to process residential recyclables collected through curbside and drop-off programs from the 25 municipalities participating in the County's comprehensive residential recycling program. The existing MRF, at 220 South Prairie Avenue in the City of Waukesha, was constructed as an interim facility while citizen acceptance, hauler systems, and the State laws were being developed. The facility is County-owned but is operated by New England CRI, Inc., under an agreement with the County. Approximately 65 tons of recyclable materials, including plastic bottles, tin cans, aluminum containers, glass containers, magazines, newspaper, and corrugated cardboard, are collected from within Waukesha County and processed by this facility each day.

Yard Waste

Waukesha County has an agreement with O.M. Scott and Sons Company which allows any community in Waukesha County to contract with the company to process and compost yard waste. The agreement requires the company to provide a site and facility for processing and composting with a capacity of at least 25,000 tons of yard waste per year. Fourteen of the 37 municipalities in the County have signed agreements with the company to process and compost their community's yard waste, including the Cities of Delafield, Oconomowoc, and Waukesha; the Villages of Butler, Dousman, Elm Grove, Merton, Nashotah, Pewaukee, and Sussex; and the Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, and Summit. In addition, four communities in the County, the Cities of Brookfield and New Berlin, the Village of Hartland, and the Town of Lisbon, operate their own yard waste processing and composting facilities.

SUMMARY

1. The arterial street and highway system serving the eastern portion of Waukesha County is relatively densely spaced, with arterials occurring at about one-mile intervals in both the north-south and east-west directions. The arterial network in the rest of the County is less densely spaced, with arterials spaced at about two- to three-mile intervals. Of the 721 mile arterial system

existing in 1991, about 231 miles, including about 60 miles of freeway and about 171 miles of standard arterial, or 32 percent, consisted of State trunk highways; about 320 miles, or 44 percent, consisted of County trunk highways; and about 170 miles, or 24 percent, were under local jurisdiction.

2. Annual average weekday traffic volumes in Waukesha County were highest on the easternmost segment of the IH 94 freeway, which averaged more than 90,000 vehicles per day in 1991. The most heavily traveled surface arterial streets, those with volumes averaging more than 25,000 vehicles per day in 1991, were generally located in the east-central portion of the County and included portions of Blue Mound Road (USH 18), Capitol Drive (STH 190), Moorland Road, Cleveland Avenue (CTH D), IH 43 and USH 41/45. Of the approximately 721 miles of arterial streets and highways in the County in 1991, about 72 miles, or 10 percent, were operating over the design capacity; about 53 miles, or 7 percent, were operating at capacity; and about 596 miles, or 83 percent, were operating under capacity. Most of the congested arterial street segments operating at or over design capacity were located in the east-central portion of the County.
3. In 1993, the Waukesha County transit system consisted of seven regular bus routes providing primarily commuter-oriented service between Waukesha and the Milwaukee central business district (CDB). Rather than operate these routes directly, the County contracted for all elements of their operation from Wisconsin Coach Lines, Inc., and from the Milwaukee County Transit System. During calendar year 1992, total ridership on the Waukesha County transit system was approximately 299,400 revenue passengers.
4. In 1993, the fixed-route transit system operated by the City of Waukesha Transit System Utility, Waukesha Metro Transit, consisted of nine bus routes operating over a total of about 112 round-trip route miles. The nine bus routes are primarily radial in design, starting at, or just beyond, the outer limits of the City of Waukesha and terminating in the City's central business district. The service area for the Waukesha Metro Transit System includes virtually all of the City of Waukesha plus small portions of the City of Brookfield, the Village of Pewaukee, and the Towns of Brookfield, Pewaukee, and Waukesha. During calendar year 1992, the Waukesha Metro Transit System carried approximately 461,000 revenue passengers.
5. In 1993, long-distance intercity transportation service was provided in Waukesha County by Badger Coaches, Inc., and Greyhound Lines, Inc. These carriers provide service from Waukesha County to other cities in Wisconsin as well as Minnesota. Cities served include Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Rhinelander, Stevens Point, and Wausau.
6. The Waukesha County Department of Aging is the principal provider of specialized transportation services within the County through two programs: the Ride-Line program and the parallel commuter bus program. The Ride-Line program offers a Countywide door-to-door transportation service to elderly and disabled persons, with the service area being limited to trips with origins and destinations within Waukesha County, with limited exceptions for medical purpose trips into Milwaukee County. The parallel commuter bus program is the County's Federally required program for providing transportation services for disabled individuals unable to use the regular all-day bus service provided for the general public in Waukesha County. Under this program, the County offers an accessible door-to-door van service to disabled individuals for trips with origins and destinations within one mile on either side of the two regular all-day bus routes which are subsidized by Waukesha County in the major travel corridor between the City of Waukesha and the Milwaukee central business district. The total annual ridership on these two specialized transportation services was approximately 21,400 one-way trips during 1992.
7. The City of Waukesha Transit system Utility provided a door-to-door advance registration transportation service to disabled individuals traveling within the service area of its fixed-route transit system, Waukesha Metro Transit, in 1993. The service area for the METRO-LIFT program includes all areas within three-quarters of a mile of the bus routes operated by the City's fixed-route transit

system. In 1992, approximately 12,700 one-way trips were made on the transportation service provided under the METROLIFT program.

8. As of the end of 1992, railway freight service was being provided within Waukesha County over a total of approximately 107 miles of active mainline railway by six companies, including the Chicago & North Western Transportation Company, the CP Rail System, Wisconsin Central, Ltd., the Wisconsin and Southern Railroad Company, and the Municipality of East Troy Railroad.
9. There were three public airports in Waukesha County in 1993: Waukesha County-Crites Field, located on a 389-acre site in the northwest portion of the City of Waukesha; Capitol Airport, located on a 214-acre site in the northwest portion of the City of Brookfield; and Aero Park Airport, located on a 60-acre site in the southwest portion of the Village of Menomonee Falls. Two of these three airports, Capitol Airport and Waukesha County-Crites Field, handle most of the general aviation activity in the County and are considered to be essential to the air transportation needs of the County. Waukesha County-Crites Field is publicly owned, has two paved runways, and is classified as a General Utility-Stage II airport, meaning that it is intended to serve all single-engine aircraft, virtually all twin-engine piston and turboprop aircraft, and most business and corporate jets. Capitol Airport is privately owned, with one paved and two turf runways, and is classified as a Basic Utility-Stage II airport, meaning that it is intended to serve all single-engine aircraft and many of the small twin-engine general aviation aircraft, with one paved and two turf runways. Aero Park Airport is privately owned, has three turf runways, and is classified as being below Basic Utility-Stage I, meaning that it is intended to serve only single-engine aircraft and the smallest twin-engine general aviation aircraft.
10. In 1993, public sewerage collection systems in Waukesha County were served by 10 public wastewater treatment plants, seven of which were located within the County. The seven wastewater treatment plants located within the County include City of Oconomowoc Utilities, Dousman Sewer Utility, Delafield-Hartland Water Pollution Control Commission, Village of Mukwonago treatment plant, City of Waukesha treatment plant, Village of Sussex treatment plant, and the Fox River Pollution Control Center. Substantial portions of the eastern one-fourth of the County, including portions of the Cities of Brookfield, Muskego, and New Berlin, and the Villages of Butler, Elm Grove, and Menomonee Falls, are served by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District. In 1993, the 10 existing sewage treatment plants and the tributary sewerage collection and conveyance systems in the County together served 101.5 square miles, or about 17 percent of the total area of the County. The 1990 resident population of the areas served is estimated to be 219,600, or about 72 percent of the total population of the County.
11. In 1993, public water supply service in Waukesha County was provided by 16 municipal utilities operated by the Cities of Brookfield, Muskego, New Berlin, Oconomowoc, and Waukesha; the Villages of Butler, Dousman, Eagle, Hartland, Menomonee Falls, Mukwonago, Pewaukee, and Sussex; by the Towns of Brookfield and Pewaukee; and by the Ethan Allen School located in the Town of Delafield. Water supply service was also provided by 61 private or cooperatively owned water supply systems in the County, primarily serving residential subdivisions and multi-family residential uses. In 1993, the 16 existing municipal and 61 private or cooperatively owned water supply systems in the County together served 68.1 square miles, or about 12 percent of the total area of the County. The 1990 resident population of the areas served is estimated to be 179,200, or about 58 percent of the total population of the County.
12. Stormwater drainage in Waukesha County is directly related to the natural drainage patterns dictated by watershed and subwatershed boundaries and by the permanent streams in the County. Significant components of the stormwater management system in the County range from roadside swales and culverts, primarily in the suburban and rural portions of the County, to curb, gutter, and engineered storm sewers in the more highly urbanized portions of the County.

13. Waukesha County is well-served by electric power, natural gas, and communication facilities. Electric power service is provided within the County by the Wisconsin Electric Power Company and by a municipal electric power utility operated by the City of Oconomowoc. Natural gas is provided in the County by Wisconsin Gas Company and by Wisconsin Natural Gas Company. Telephone service within Waukesha County is provided through two telephone companies: Ameritech, Inc., and PTI Communications, Inc.
14. Landfilling is the primary method of disposal of solid wastes generated in Waukesha County. As of November, 1993, there were two active licensed sanitary landfills located in the County: the Parkview Landfill in Menomonee Falls and the Emerald Park

Landfill in Muskego. Waukesha County has implemented a comprehensive residential recycling program and constructed a materials recycling facility to process residential recyclables collected through curbside and drop-off programs from 25 municipalities participating in the County's comprehensive residential recycling program. The remaining 12 communities in the County operate their own recycling programs. Waukesha County also has an agreement with O.M. Scott and Sons Company which allows any community in the County to contract with the company to process and compost that community's yard waste. Fourteen of the 37 communities in the County have signed such agreements, while four communities operate their own yard waste processing and composting facilities.

